

NEW ITALIAN CABINET NAMED

Francesco Nitti Will Be Premier and Minister of the Interior

TOMASSO TITTONI
IN FOREIGN OFFICE

Lieut. - Gen. Albrici Holds
Post of Minister
of War

Rome, June 23 (By the Associated Press).—The new cabinet which has been chosen to succeed the one headed by Vittorio Orlando, which resigned last week, follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior—Francesco Nitti.
Foreign Office—Tomasso Tittoni.
Colonies—Luigi Rossi.
Justice and worship—Signor Mortara.
War—Lieutenant-General Albrici.
Finance—Francesco Tedesco.
Treasury—Signor Schanzer.
Marine (ad interim)—Rear-Admiral Scelbi.
Instruction—Alfredo Baccelli.
Public works—Signor Pantano.
Transport—Signor De Vito.
Agriculture—Signor Visocchi.
Industry, commerce, labor and food—Carlo Ferraris.
Posts—Signor Chizzotti.
Military assistance and pensions—Signor Dacomo.
Liberated provinces—Signor De Nava.

SOLDIERS ENJOYED Y. M. C. A. BENEFITS, SAYS GEN. PERSHING

American Leader Expresses to E. C. Carter, Chief Y. M. C. A. Secretary with the A. E. F., His Appreciation for the Splendid Work.

Paris, June 23.—The army has been unreasonable at times in its expectations from the Young Men's Christian association because the "Y" spirit of willingness made the doughboy take for granted the association's ability to accomplish results. General Pershing declares in a letter of commendation to E. C. Carter, chief Y. M. C. A. secretary with the American expeditionary force.

"On behalf of the A. E. F., I desire to express to you and to your fellow workers my appreciation and thanks for the splendid services which the Y. M. C. A. has performed for the American army in Europe," General Pershing's letter reads. "When the first contingents began arriving, the Y. M. C. A. began that work for the American soldiers which has ever kept pace with the growth of the American expeditionary force. All the divisions and most of the smaller organizations have enjoyed its benefits and services. Besides maintaining the usual recreation huts, it has conducted canteens where the men could purchase small supplies, and, in addition, the Y. M. C. A. has constantly distributed, without charge, tobacco, hot drinks and the like at the front.

"Another service of great value has been the creation of and the work in leave areas, where the problem of giving the men occasional respites from the routine of army life has been solved. The facts which made this possible have been the recreational facilities in the leave areas, and especially the presence and splendid assistance of the American women with the Y. M. C. A. "Other branches of your endeavor deserving of special mention are those connected with education, entertainment and athletics. In each of these departments the Y. M. C. A. has done excellent work, but the features which I have mentioned do not begin to cover the activities of the association, which has at all times shown itself eager to undertake any extension of its work to meet the wishes of the military authorities. This spirit of willingness has resulted in the army's taking for granted much of your society's ability to accomplish results, and sometimes expecting more than was reasonably allowable under the circumstances. In fact, yours has been the same spirit which has animated the American army and made possible its contribution to the successful conclusion of the war.

"As I cannot address all of your workers personally, I hope that you and they will accept this letter as an expression of my appreciation of the splendid work that you have done in France."

"Business Is a Blind Horse, so he who drives must have foresight." Life insurance is practical prudence, provision and provision. It capitalizes what you aim to achieve at the end of the road, even if you do not reach it. National Life Insurance Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

In buying tablecloth by the yard, it helps greatly to buy an extra yard, cutting it in halves, make two ends for the table. They take the place of tray cloths, are larger and save the washing of the tablecloth so frequently.

Children Can Drink
as many cupfuls of
POSTUM
as they like.
There's no harm in
Postum—no drugs
to hurt them and no
after-regrets.
"There's a Reason"

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will help any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

ARMY SOCIAL WORK SHOULD BE CONDUCTED UNDER ONE AGENCY

Raymond D. Fosdick Declares That in the Future Such Work Should Be Handled By the Government Itself.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Social work in the army in any future emergency should be handled by the government itself through a single, non-sectarian agency, in the opinion of Raymond D. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, expressed in a report made public today by the war department. Secretary Baker was said to be "substantially in accord" with Mr. Fosdick's view.

Rivalries engendered by the sectarian nature of the Young Men's Christian association, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare board or other societies sharing in the United War Work campaign fund of \$172,000,000, Mr. Fosdick found to have provided "the worst possible basis for social work with the army," a result for which he held the training camp commission responsible for having turned to these private agencies.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Fosdick, "that the lesson of the war in social work involves perhaps three points: The elimination of sectarian auspices; reduction in the number of agencies employed; and the transfer to the government itself of much of the activity hitherto left to private initiative."

Discussing the work of the six organizations that served abroad with the army, the report said the Young Men's Christian association, handling 58 per cent of the war work budget and with 6,000 representatives in France, was far the largest and "received a good deal of criticism from the soldiers in France."

"Some of this criticism is merited," Mr. Fosdick said; "much of it is due, I believe, to misunderstanding."

The bulk of the complaint arose from Young Men's Christian association operation of army canteens, which Chairman Fosdick said was a mistake although it was undertaken as a service to the army and released a large combatant personnel.

From early days the canteen had been an army perquisite and the soldiers could not understand why it should be handed over to a "private society which was at the same time raising millions at home for support," the report said, and continued:

"Moreover, the personnel of the Y. M. C. A. was untrained for this kind of work and it soon found itself in a maze of business and technical difficulties with which it was unable at first to cope. In the minds of the soldiers, it immediately became a commercial organization and from this stigma it has never succeeded in freeing itself."

So far as the effect of the transfer of the canteens went on the army command, the report continued, "It was a genuine relief to the general staff that during the fighting days of the army, it did not have to handle the ever troublesome canteen problem."

"The charge that the Y. M. C. A. made money out of the canteen is of course erroneous," said Mr. Fosdick. "However high its prices may have been in individual localities, considered as a business venture the total results show large losses."

Another ground for criticism of the Y. M. C. A. which Mr. Fosdick said was somewhat justified was in the character of its personnel. While many of its men were well qualified for their work, he said, "many others were utterly unadapted to this purpose and had no common ground in living with our vile, red-blooded young soldiers." He found, also, however, the field of choice was limited, men of proper qualifications being in most cases in the army.

MANY GERMAN CASUALTIES

When German Crews Scuttled Their Warships Surrendered to Allies

SMALL GUARD KEPT
ON CAPTURED SHIPS

Main British Fleet Was Out
on a Training
Cruise

London, June 23.—Although reports have stated that six Germans were killed and 10 wounded when the boats of the German fleet in Scapa Flow were fired upon subsequent to the scuttling of the German fleet, the Daily Mail says that others may have been drowned and that some may possibly have reached the Orkney islands and have not yet been reported.

The main force of the British fleet was absent exercising at sea when the German ships were sunk, only some drifters, small warships and patrolling aircraft being on guard over the interned enemy squadron.

Admiral Von Reuter, commander of the surrendered German fleet, says he issued an order to sink the ships, the Daily Mail adds, and did so because at the beginning of the war the German emperor directed that no German warships should fall into the enemy's hands. He says that he believed from newspaper reports, that the armistice had been ended.

Admiral Von Reuter visited Germany some weeks ago, it being understood at the time that the reason for his trip there was that he was ill, but he soon returned, and it is believed that at that time he circulated the order to sink the German ships by evading the censorship or making signals to the various vessels, an act which the close proximity of the German ships made quite easy. The Mail quotes the admiralty as denying that the German crews were periodically changed and saying that the original crews remained on board the vessels. There were from 150 to 200 men on the big ships and from 10 to 20 on board the destroyers. Therefore, there were nearly 5,000 in the water or in the ships' boats when the fleet was sunk. Fourteen hundred were landed by the British on Sunday at Nigg, Rosshire, on the northern shore of Cromarty. Fifth. They were placed in huts and are being held under military guard.

From the behavior of the ships, according to the Mail, it was evident the sea valves had been opened and in a surprisingly short time the vessels, big and small, began to settle down. Every effort was made by the British naval craft to beach the sinking ships and in the case of destroyers considerable success was achieved. By one o'clock in the afternoon, however, what an hour before had been a stately fleet riding calmly at anchor, was an array of reeling, rocking battleships, the doom of which was written in their movements.

Here a destroyer would disappear amid a cloud of steam and there a battleship would take her last plunge and disappear in a cloud of spray. One would settle down by the stern and another would heel over until only the keel showed above the water. The Derfflinger, Hindenburg, Von Der Tann, Moltke and Zeiditz settled down beside each other, the last named turning turtle as she filled with water. Her keel is still showing where she capsized. The waters of Scapa Flow were dotted with small boats full of men, who had, with dramatic suddenness, settled the question of the disposition of the interned ships.

As the first boatload was towed alongside the H. M. S. Victorious by a drifter, a German officer in the boat ordered his men to cheer. They responded with three vigorous "Hoehs." Craft of every description followed fast to the side of the warship, each towing boatloads of Germans, who were taken on board the Victorious, the decks of which soon became crowded with men and bundles. A German officer, who came aboard, wore a sword and seemed to wish to make an impressive ceremony by handing it over to an officer who had been in command of a division of interned destroyers.

"We are not bolsheviks," he said. "Peace was signed to-day. We had our orders and have carried them out."

The German warships were taken to the armistice had been extended until Monday, and there was an almost continuous heel-clicking and saluting as the officers of the various ships greeted each other on coming aboard. That the Germans were ready for the event was apparent from the amount and variety of the gear they had with them, some sea-bagging under the weight of bundles of food, clothing and other supplies representing everything from babies to pet dogs. Both the officers and men seemed very anxious that none of their ships should be saved.

One officer, who wore the iron cross, pointed to the sinking ships and said: "See how the German navy goes down with its flags flying."

Such, however, was not the case, as British sailors had boarded most of the German ships and had hauled down the flags before the vessels went under.

May Salvage a Few Ships.

The prospect of salvaging a few ships is fairly hopeful, the Mail says. None has gone down in really deep water. The beaching of the sinking ships proved a difficult, and at times, a dangerous matter. One destroyer sank as it was being towed ashore, British sailors on board having scarcely time to jump clear before the craft went down. About 20 destroyers out of the 50 that were interned were beached during the afternoon. The German crews had been taken to the Victorious were later transferred to other warships.

"What was a crowded anchorage this morning," wired a Mail correspondent late on Saturday, "is a desolate expanse of water to-night, with here and there the masts of a sunken German ship marking the final resting place of a once proud and mighty fleet."

One of the Mail's correspondents, who watched the sinking ships from the air station at Houton, which overlooks the anchorage, writes:

"The battleships, as a rule, gradually submerged until their decks were almost awash. Then they turned turtle and



Resinol
keeps skins clear
in spite of everything

The smoke and dust of city life, the sun and wind of the country, the steam and dirt of housework—all spell ruin for good complexion. But the regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional application of Resinol Ointment, keeps the skin so clean, clear and fresh that it simply cannot help being beautiful.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Why don't you begin using them?

went quickly out of sight, there being a slight boiling of the sea at intervals for several hours and a bluish scum on the water caused by the release of oil. These were all that marked the spot where the ships had gone down. The light cruisers settled by the stern oar-locks and sometimes one hundred feet of the hull of one of these ships projected into the air like huge white sails flapping in the water.

"When the last sinking battleship disappeared a drifter and trawler were at work alongside and a destroyer was standing by, evidently making an attempt to tow the battleship into shallow water. A long splash between the destroyer and the ship showed that the tow line had parted. The battleship canted violently, the drifter moved off and quicker than a photographer beside the writer was able to change a plate in his camera, not a single vestige of the battleship remained."

"A number of German sailors came to the pier at Houton this afternoon, but were not permitted to land, being directed to the flagship. Strong patrols were landed from the fleet and took positions along the beach, presumably to deal with any German swimmers who came ashore."

A Thurso dispatch to the Mail says that the moment the German flagship ran up the red flag, 20 or 30 British destroyers and trawlers were patrolling in and out of the German lines. A rush of Germans to the boats followed the signal, but the capacity of the boats was limited, as their number was cut down some time ago. All the Germans wore life belts and those unable to enter the boats leaped into the sea without hesitation.

In the meantime guard ships and several destroyers opened fire on the boats and the Germans leaped overboard. Then the destroyers, patrol boats and pinnaces dashed in all directions picking up the Germans from the water.

"It is common knowledge here," the dispatch says, "that the behavior of the crews of the German ships has been growing progressively worse. The first few weeks under the armistice, men from the German ships were allowed to land on the island, but very soon farmers complained of the loss of sheep. Leave for the Germans was thereupon stopped, only one boat being allowed to each squadron."

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN HOME PORTS WERE ALSO SENT DOWN

Twelve War Vessels, Besides Destroyers, Which Had Not Been Turned Over to the Entente, Were Destroyed.

Weimar, Sunday, June 23. (By the Associated Press).—The German warships which were not surrendered to the allies and which have been anchored off Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other points, have been sunk by German sailors manning them, according to a report received here from a reliable authority.

According to the reports, there were 12 German war vessels, besides destroyers, which were in German waters, not having been turned over to the entente under the armistice provisions.

Vermont Does Not Appreciate Her Chances.

The coming summer is being heralded as probably the most notable one from a vacation standpoint that the country has seen. Tourist agencies report an unprecedented demand for accommodations and there is every prospect that the country plans to relax after its strenuous dip into war.

This brings to mind that as a "summer" state, Vermont is not nearly developed to its full possibilities. A great many people come to this state in the summer and appreciating its beauties come again, but the scenic wonders are far from being adequately advertised.

More than that the state appropriation for publicity is only a drop in the bucket even if expended with the greatest wisdom. That being so it would appear that those directly profiting from an influx of summer visitors, would bestir themselves.

In the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, for instance, there were nearly three pages of resort advertising. Less than a column was taken up by Vermont advertisers and that was largely given over to one particular advertisement—the hotel at Lake Dunmore.

On the other hand there were about seven columns of New Hampshire resort advertising so being out-advertised at a ratio of seven to one we need not wonder if New Hampshire continues to be the popular vacation state.

Evidently Vermont lacks in appreciation of her own beauties or possibly it may be only a lack of their commercial value. We have a promising industry here which does not require the usual course of taking raw material and putting it through the usual process until it comes out the finished article. Nature has done the work and left the goods on our hands. Having done that nature leaves it up to us.—Burlington News.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
Avoid Imitations and Substitutes

Topics of the Home and Household.

The white of an egg applied to a burn or scald is most soothing and will cause the wound to heal quickly.

Slight scratches on plate glass can be removed by rubbing gently with a pad of cotton wool and then with a pad of cotton velvet charged with a fine rouge.

Miss Evadne O. Beebe of North Wilbraham, Mass., has been collecting antiques for the past 40 years, until now she has between 4,000 and 5,000 pieces. There are articles of china, glassware and pewter, besides furniture.

It is an old saying that there is nothing new under the sun, but one runs across an occasional shape in the spring millinery which never could have been seen before on land or sea, the brims taking the most surprising turns and being conspicuous by their absence in the most unexpected places.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Highest Salaried Woman in U. S.

Miss Henrietta F. Ried, who hires all the employees of the Bush Terminal company in New York City, is the highest salaried woman in the United States. Although no one except Miss Ried, the cashier knows exactly how much she gets, it is rumored to be anywhere between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year.

Miss Ried is said to have an intuitive faculty for judging a person's capability, and even when the president of the company is at home not a man is hired until Miss Ried has passed her judgment on him.

She has an office by herself, where she takes care of an immense amount of correspondence each day, as well as doing many other things connected with the business.

Indian Girl, Y. W. C. A. Secretary.

Lucy Hunter, Young Women's Christian association secretary to Indian schools in Oklahoma and New Mexico, comes in contact with girls from 35 different tribes in her travels from school to school.

She is a full-blooded Winnebago Indian and was born on the Winnebago reservation, 90 miles from Omaha, Neb. Miss Hunter has not forgotten her own people since she left the reservation to go to the Sante Sioux mission school, to Hampton Institute and to the national training school of the Young Women's Christian association. When she goes home on visits, she insists on talking Winnebago with her parents and the older people that she may not forget it.

She has as her ideal in her work the act of helping the girls of her race to develop Christian character and to become thorough American citizens. She, herself, is a very wide-awake, up-to-date American.

She is very fond of sports and athletics, tennis and horseback riding being her favorite sports. Books and the theatre are her favorite diversions.

Miss Hunter works among Indian girls in Oklahoma and New Mexico because of the larger number of Indians in that section compared with other parts of the union. She feels that her efforts should be directed toward the many instead of the few.

The Kitchen Pocketbook.

The elephant continues to step on the average kitchen purse about Thursday of each week. A study of the question in the volume of recent letters from contemporary home managers leads us to believe that adjusting the income to fit all needs is still the most absorbing problem homemakers have to deal with.

Condensed, the question seems to be: "How can we maintain our high standards and still be thrifty?" In the first place thrift means buying the highest possible quality of the things you really need and managing so as to get every bit of use possible from the article purchased.

To the great majority of us this means eliminating all the frills, according to Jean Prescott Adams of Armour & Co. It is the so-called frills in furnishings and clothing that make us tire of our selections. For a long wearing quality there is nothing like the dignity of simplicity.

In the matter of kitchen thrift, organization and a careful maintenance of high standards in food and equipment selection are primary factors.

The first step in a home thrift campaign is to give care to the things you have so there will be no waste.

This means systematic care and order that is a saving of our own time and energy as well as a saving of costly materials. Next consider your supplies on hand. Are the perishables receiving the respect due foods that have cost so much of skill and labor to produce and bring to your care? How much is the perishable food now in your care actually worth in dollars and cents? Can you afford to allow it to deteriorate? How have you planned to use it? If there is any fault with ours here let us take it in hand to-day and keep the complete freshness out of the kitchen pocketbook one more day.

See that the refrigerator and cold closet are always sweet. The normal, active-minded helpmate will take stock of her refrigerator every day to be sure there is not a saucer of this or a ramekin of that that must be used at once. The once-a-week refrigerator cleaning is not to be tolerated. As well burn up a certificate as forget good food until too late.

There are so many appetizing dishes made from foods of any group that may remain on the serving dishes after a meal that the only excuse for waste of this kind is thoughtlessness or neglect. There are a great number of things the money wasted would get for the waste that she would enjoy much more than the carelessness indulged in. It's a matter of choice. If one will waste he can't have, but there's no one to blame but one's self.

Wall Paper for "Kiddies" Room.

The time was not long since when no special attention was given to the rooms occupied by children. Indeed, a "children's room" was unknown, since children shared the room with the grown-ups, or seldom had one "all their own." But to-day the new psychology has greatly influenced the surroundings and fittings of the child. So has arisen a great interest in the color and treatment of the child's playroom.

Many decorators have run to the extreme with this idea, and as a result we have "pink" and "blue" rooms of great elaboration, with extravagant hangings to match, which are offered to the child of wealth. Or the walls are overemphasized with papers of animals and birds until the child's mind is confused. The best way, as always, is a happy medium. There must be plenty of

New England in the Hall of States



Hundreds of New England soldiers, living all of wounded in the great Army Debarkation Hospitals of New York are receiving their first welcome and often their first touch of home as a result of the efforts of volunteer women workers at the New England desk in the Hall of States in that city. While some states are using large appropriations, such as Massachusetts' \$50,000 and Kansas' \$35,000, in welcoming their home-coming sons, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island are leaving this work to the Society of New England Women. Without the aid of state funds even for the clerical hire, incident to writing to from 50 to 150 wounded men a day, women of this organization are doing the best they can to see that New England's wounded men are welcomed as warmly, if not as generously, as those of sister states. More funds are urgently needed. They can be sent to Miss Elizabeth Dexter, New England desk, Hall of States, New York.

The giving of the home-touch to the welcoming of returning fighters centres at the Hall of States, which the War Camp Community Service maintains at 27 West 25th Street, close to the Victory Arch. There "Buddies" meet at the war's end; there the soldiers meet for the first time folks from their home communities. Some of them are "big" and these are taken to dinner and the theatre or are put in touch with men from their communities, who give them heart-to-heart talks. Others want jobs back home and for these the War Camp Community Service maintains a nation-wide employment service which, under Dr. W. D. Fisher, seeks jobs in New England and in other states for soldiers and sailors.

The hospital work of the Hall of States is, perhaps, the most important thing done there. Under a system perfected by the War Camp Community Service the names of all wounded men, sometimes to the number of 4,000 arrivals a day, are immediately divided into state groups and put in the hands of the Hospitality Committees from the various states. The women at once write to the boys asking them to call at the Hall of States, or, if that be impossible, to indicate whether they wish to have a visitor call on them.

The New England desk is in the active charge of Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter. She is assisted by Mrs. James Ward Warner, chairman for the New York Colony of the Society of New England Women, and Miss Lizzie Woodbury, treasurer.

It cannot be overemphasized in using cutouts, to avoid the monotony of repeating the same figure. No matter how much the child likes "Little Boy Blue," his eyes will become tired if he sees rows and rows of the same boy around the room. Better to have "Little Boy Blue" and "Mary, Mary" and "Old Mother Hubbard" and one or two more, each of which will become a real live figure to the child's imagination.

Other interests of the child are, of course, animals and birds. So that naturally a room with these as features is both bright and familiar. These cutouts may be obtained from special wall-papers. Or another plan is to use a plain one-toned paper, as tan, gray, buff, light green, for a background, and then have the child himself cut out such pictures as he would like to see. There are to be found in toy stores, at kindergarten supply houses, sets of birds, animals, etc., in colors, about 8 to 12 inches high, which form excellent series for this treatment. If it is not desired to paste them, they may be carefully applied with small thumb tacks as wished. This method appeals especially to the child of 10 and over whose creative taste likes to see itself expressed. Dorothy Dexter.



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COMMODORE**

Adjoining Grand Central Terminal
PERSHING SQUARE NEW YORK

GET OFF THE TRAIN AND TURN TO THE LEFT

The Commodore has met with instant and unparalleled success. All its most luxurious appointments and appliances for the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of guests, as well as all its rooms, are now complete. Its appeal is to the individual who expects, in New York, the best service in the world.

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